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I. Development situation from a sustainable human development perspective

1. Over 92 per cent of Uruguay's population of 3.3 million live in urban centres, with 42 per cent of the total concentrated in the capital. The process of demographic transition has been virtually completed in Uruguay, at the same time as many industrialized countries. Consequently, Uruguay has low population growth (7 per 1,000), a relatively high life expectancy at birth (74.5 years), and a significantly ageing population, which presents a challenge to the formulation of development policies.[1]

2. For many decades Uruguay has been among the leading countries of its region for welfare indicators. Since the inception of the Human Development Index (HDI), Uruguay has been one of the few Latin American countries included in the "high human development" category. Among its most important social indicators are the high literacy rate (96.8 per cent), the infant mortality rate (14.1 per 1,000 live births), and the enrolment rates for primary and secondary education (93.4 per cent and 79.5 per cent, respectively).[2] The AIDS epidemic is highly concentrated in Uruguay (HIV prevalence reaches over 5 per cent in vulnerable groups and is lower than 1 per cent for the population as a whole) and affects mainly young people.[3]

3. The percentage of GDP allocated for social purposes is one of the highest in Latin America. Poverty levels as measured by income increased considerably between 1970 and 1985, after which they began to fall markedly, although there has been a slight rise in recent years. In 1999, 15.1 per cent of urban households were below the poverty line, while in 1998 some 18 per cent of households were deficient in at least one crucial area, according to the first national report on human development.[4] With respect to the distribution of income, which had been highly concentrated during the military dictatorship (1973-1984), the situation has been improving since the mid-1980s — a rare achievement for the countries of the region during this period; as a result, Uruguay has become the most equitable country in Latin America for income distribution. Concerning gender, women, like men, have been an integral part of civic life since the early decades of the twentieth century. However, while men enjoyed universal access to work and to social and political activity, women devoted themselves mainly to the domestic sphere. During the 1960s women gradually became integrated into the labour market, and this trend accelerated during the 1970s and 1980s. In recent years the increasing level of female participation has been maintained, although at a slower rate.[5]

4. From the political viewpoint the country has been a stable democracy, apart from the above-mentioned period of military rule, when events took place whose after-effects still weigh heavily on the Uruguayan people. The main political parties are the Colorado Party, the National Party, the Progressive Congress (Encuentro Progresista) and New Sector (Nuevo Espacio). The failure of any party to attract an absolute majority of voters has led to the formation of coalitions between the Colorado Party and the National Party.

5. The structural reforms which the country has undertaken, together with its stabilization programmes and prudent management of public finances, have enabled adequate levels of public spending to be maintained even when external conditions were difficult. This continuous social investment has brought important achievements, such as the reduction in the infant mortality rate or the introduction of

universal education for children aged 4 and 5, one of the substantive aspects of the education reform. The 1999 national report on human development and the studies carried out in preparation for the next report point to new challenges in areas of social and economic development, the most important being labour relations and employee salary levels, education and new production skills, and improvement of the conditions for gaining access to international markets.

6. The current pattern of national development, characterized by accelerated technical progress and the transformation of Uruguay's links with the rest of the world, has had a strong impact on unqualified labour. Those with the least education and the lowest qualifications are the worst affected by unemployment and earn the least. Uruguay, a developing economy with an average income, suffers from structural problems in its labour market resulting from changes in the skills required at international level, in the same way as more developed economies. Workers' job opportunities and incomes increase as qualifications improve, and the ongoing productive changes are making such rewards more widely accessible. The task at hand is to formulate labour policies which, without detracting from the new incentive plans needed to ensure integration into international markets and a more open economy, are able to cushion the negative effects on the labour market to which the majority of the population are tied.

7. Secondly, the aforementioned problem in turn poses a medium-term challenge: how to increase the proportion of qualified workers so that job supply matches job demand. The learning difficulties being experienced by young people, their reluctance to remain in education, and their difficulties in entering the labour market make this an urgent issue both now and for the immediate future. Rectifying this situation will be a time-consuming process requiring transitional policies. Work has already started on adapting the entire education system — primary, secondary and tertiary — to the new training demands.

8. Thirdly, Uruguay cannot exploit its natural resources to the best advantage in the sphere of food and agricultural production, owing to its difficulties in accessing markets. Relations with the rest of the world, especially in production, must be renewed on the basis of Uruguay's comparative advantages, in order to overcome the vulnerability arising from its low product processing levels.

9. Lastly, the competitiveness of Uruguay's production network will depend on continual private investment and improvements in productivity. The structural reforms will play a crucial role in this regard. The guiding principle here is to place public and private enterprises on the same footing by promoting more competitive market conditions, underpinned by effective regulations that allow the market to function properly and by effective use of resources.

10. The 1999 national report on human development highlighted the fact that Uruguay has major social development problems: intergenerational difficulties, increasingly precarious social welfare sources, signs of cracks in the social framework, and growing exclusion. The intergenerational aspect derives from the need to provide protection for an increasingly ageing population while at the same time reducing the number of children who now live in poverty (over 40 per cent of the 0-13 age group) as a result of the increased birth-rate among the most deprived socio-economic groups. Moreover, young people with higher qualifications integrate later into working life, and consequently the cost of transferring resources between

the generations is borne disproportionately by young people from the poorer sectors.[6]

11. The second problem is a consequence of the decline in the quality and fairness of society's access to social welfare sources, particularly with respect to jobs and the education, health and social security services. This situation has been made worse by the fact that the traditionally protective roles of the family and the community have diminished. Also, the changeover from an organized working sector to a less well structured contract-based system has made life more uncertain for workers and their families.

12. The third problem concerns the growing signs of social disintegration, which are also to be found in other countries of the region. This deterioration can be seen in the relative increase in types of marginalized behaviour (including violence, crime, and consumption of illicit substances) which have mainly resulted from the break-up of the family, residential segregation and a decline in the integrative function of the education system, and in the birth-rate among the less affluent sectors of the population — the result of teenage pregnancies. The level of poverty, although far less serious than in other countries of the region, is now more closely bound up with these new types of marginalized behaviour, which generate new social problems. The traditional social services and social control systems, designed to deal with different problems, are struggling to adapt to this new scenario. In these circumstances, Uruguayan society is faced with the difficult tasks of reformulating its social integration strategies and finding answers to the new challenges.

13. Furthermore, the 1999 national report shows inequalities in levels of human development across the regions. Indicators are better in the south, and there are greater deficiencies in the north-west. Likewise, the pattern of economic development is uneven. These inequalities relate to production, employment, competitiveness, pace of modernization, quality of life and other aspects.

14. The environment also requires attention, despite the richness of Uruguay's natural resources and the low demographic and economic pressures on them. Specifically, the problems in this sphere relate to: soil erosion in rural areas; contamination of local watercourses; inadequacies in the collection and disposal of solid urban wastes; increased car ownership (85 per cent of these run on leaded petrol); growing pressure on the coastal areas; the need to preserve the important and fragile coastal, lake and wetland ecosystems and riparian woodlands which contain the important genetic resources required to maintain a rich biological diversity, and also the need to preserve the marine section of the River Plate, which will soon come under increasing pressure; and finally the lack of national planning and legislation on environmental matters. Some of these problems are exerting a negative impact on areas of national economic importance, such as tourism.

15. The Government that came to power on 1 March 2000 encountered an unfavourable economic situation characterized by a combination of national and international factors. They included: (a) the situation in which the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR) found itself after Brazil's devaluation in 1999; (b) a fall in the prices of exported goods; (c) an increase in the price of oil; (d) a rise in international interest rates; and (e) drought during the spring and summer of 1999-2000, followed by floods a few months later which caused serious damage in the food and agriculture sector. One particular item on its political agenda was the search for reconciliation among Uruguayans, as a consequence of the imprisonment

or disappearance of so many during the military dictatorship. During the first year of its mandate, the Government has sought to modernize the country in accordance with five main concepts: (a) the country's integration into the international economic arena; (b) the sale of Uruguayan products in non-traditional markets; (c) greater diversification of production in order to increase exports; (d) the promotion of information technology, in order to facilitate State modernization and support Uruguay's integration into the new economy; and (e) the reduction of public spending. The main challenges facing the new administration are to make the economy more competitive in international markets, to strengthen public finances, and to increase public expenditure, especially in the social sphere, in order to further economic growth in conditions of equity and social integration. The challenge confronting the UNDP office in Uruguay is to devise low-cost, innovative and dynamic projects to complement the new national initiatives that have been described.

II. Results of past cooperation and lessons learned

16. The first cooperation framework for Uruguay (1997-1999), approved in 1997 by the UNDP Executive Board during its third regular session and subsequently extended until 2000, focused on three main spheres of cooperation: (a) strengthening of the reform processes and of social integration in order to facilitate governability; (b) support for production with a view to achieving greater competitiveness and effective integration into regional and interregional markets; and (c) environmental protection.

17. The resources allocated under the 1997-2000 cooperation framework amounted to $117.1 million, of which UNDP contributed $7.4 million ($2.8 million from regular funds, $3.4 million from the Global Environmental Facility, $0.4 million from the Montreal Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, and $0.8 million from trust funds and other sources). In compliance with the cost-sharing arrangements, funding amounting to $103.8 million was mobilized, of which $64.2 million came from government funds, $32.6 million was loaned by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and $7 million was loaned by the World Bank. Also under the cost-sharing arrangements, the private sector contributed $4.1 million, and $1.8 million came from bilateral cooperation.

18. The method of implementation, almost exclusively national, brought good results in the region over the period in question and also proved effective and efficient in Uruguay. Consequently, increased efforts were made to provide the Government with a level of funding (mainly provided by the Government itself, the IDB and the World Bank) in excess of the initial estimates for the first cooperation framework. At the same time, non-traditional methods of funding national programmes were tried. These involved the setting up of trust funds with bilateral cooperation and the provision of private-sector funding for certain programmes.

19. Analysis of the distribution of resources for the first cooperation framework shows that the projects relating to the first main sphere of cooperation used 71.5 per cent (State reforms and governability 47.9 per cent, social policies 23.6 per cent), those under the second heading (development of production) 10.4 per cent and those relating to the environment 5.5 per cent. Other initiatives accounted for 12.6 per

cent of the resources. Most of the projects implemented over this period achieved important goals in their respective sectors.

20. Because of the way in which Uruguay's socio-economic indicators have evolved, non-repayable international cooperation has tended to decrease over time. This general trend is expected to continue, and even to accelerate, in the next few years. Some bilateral cooperation bodies maintain programmes from one government to the next, while at the same time supporting non-governmental initiatives. Other bodies channel cooperation mainly towards specific activities carried out by public institutions and NGOs. Moreover, a number of funding bodies, including the World Bank, classify Uruguay as an advanced country, thus denying it access to their funding programmes. However, the IDB will continue to support Uruguay's public policies and reforms, thus cushioning to some extent the effects of this reduced participation by other multilateral financial institutions. The United Nations system of technical cooperation actively supports Uruguay's national priorities. Organizations providing cooperation and permanent representation in addition to UNDP are the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the World Health Organization/Pan-American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA). Other organizations, programmes and funds without offices in Uruguay also carry out cooperation activities in their own particular fields alongside the various bilateral and multilateral bodies operating in the country. UNDP plays an active role in coordinating such activities.

21. In the context of its relations with NGOs and other bodies in civil society, UNDP has acted as a go-between with international organizations. UNDP also plays an important role in promoting collaboration between civil society, the government and the private sector. In many cases, such collaboration has had a significant impact and provided models worth emulating, examples being the alliances forged between public-sector bodies and organizations from civil society in order to tackle poverty, and the recent involvement of the private sector — on the basis of UNDP agreements — in such undertakings. With regard to the environment, various alliances involving public bodies have been struck. This strategy has in turn led to the implementation of effective environmental programmes at the regional level involving neighbouring countries. These alliances have attracted support from UNDP and from bilateral cooperation bodies.

22. The evaluation of the 1997-2000 cooperation framework for Uruguay[7] contained several recommendations to be taken into account during implementation of the 2001-2003 cooperation framework. They included the following: (a) to continue formulating and distributing national human development reports; (b) to continue using the national implementation method, since it is still the one best suited to national conditions; (c) to devote special attention to seeking new ways of making funds available for national initiatives, especially in the private sector and on the basis of lessons learned; (d) to promote greater and more active coordination with bilateral cooperation bodies with a view to combining forces, avoiding duplication and harmonizing joint projects; (e) to strengthen the existing ties and cooperation mechanisms with the IDB and the World Bank, including participation by the Government's Planning and Budget Office in the selection and formulation of

projects; (f) to facilitate maximum visibility between all participants (government, international financial institutions, bilateral cooperation bodies, etc.) in the coordination of projects and programmes; (g) to develop UNDP's relations with NGOs and other organizations in civil society with a view to improving their contribution to national development and facilitating their access to new forms of funding; and (h) to continue developing the ongoing alliance-based strategy by actively promoting collaboration between the Government, civil society, the private sector and international cooperation bodies.

III. Objectives, main programme areas and expected results

23. *Objectives*. The cooperation framework for Uruguay 2001-2003 is the product of a joint effort by the Uruguayan Government (acting through the Budget and Planning Office (OPP)) and UNDP concerning priority issues in the area of sustainable human development. Those issues were defined by the Government in light of the global objectives set by UNDP for the period. UNDP is a key partner, with respect to: (a) its participation in reflection, discussion and joint action regarding key areas of the nation's public affairs; (b) its efforts to provide and to help generate technical resources for the formulation of public policy; (c) its participation in the strengthening of capacities and the reform of institutions with a view to the implementation of public policy; and (d) its efforts to support the application of public policies and development programmes.

24. Under the second cooperation framework, special efforts will be made to support national authorities in areas where the country can and must improve its economic performance, within the context of a recessive economic climate that is undermining the social security systems set up during the course of the twentieth century. UNDP will support government measures to revive the economy, generate international competitiveness, boost investment and employment, and allocate a significant portion of the fruits of economic growth to policies aimed at achieving social well-being. The effects of these measures will be to transform the apparatus of the State and generate technologies and innovation within the private sector. Support will be provided for government measures aimed at creating new methods of social integration, so that the country can recover its former high level of social cohesion and remedy those elements of the country's present social fabric that tend to perpetuate poverty and marginalization. Technical assistance will also be provided for the formulation and application of environmental policy and for efforts to regulate the country in an integrated manner. As part of our cooperative effort we will strive to ensure, in particular, that actions are implemented from an integrated, intersectoral perspective, promoting synergies between their economic, social and environmental aspects.

A. Creation of an environment conducive to the development of competitiveness and sustained economic growth

25. In response to the problems facing the country in the areas of competitiveness and sustained economic growth, the UNDP programme will focus on supporting those government strategies and policies designed to boost technological capacities,

entrepreneurial innovation, institutional capacities, and the efficiency of the civil service.

26. With respect to the development of technological capacities and entrepreneurial innovation, UNDP will provide support for the following: the strategy aimed at facilitating the country's participation in the international arena, including through the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR); negotiations for the opening of new markets, and especially policy on trade and the promotion of exports and investments; private-sector research and development, as well as the setting up of links between educational institutions and the agricultural and industrial productive sectors, in support of the process of innovation; the development of economic activities that are environmentally sustainable; the improvement of the quality of processes and products; medium-term processes aimed at redefining the country's system of productive specialization; policies aimed at increasing productivity and employment and supporting small and medium-size firms; the active incorporation of the country in information networks; and the use of new information and communications technologies with a view to expanding the coverage of secondary and higher education within the country's interior regions.

27. Efforts to promote competitiveness and sustained economic growth will require a favourable institutional context, as well as improvements to the State's institutional capacities and to civil service efficiency in the area of public services; the formulation and application of the legal and regulatory regimes needed to provide more competitive services in the sectors of safe-water supply, sanitation, electricity, gas, liquid hydrocarbons, telecommunications, mail, and rail transportation; implementation of the five-year plan for transportation and public works; improved economic efficiency, more effective management (including the use of electronic media by public administrators) and greater transparency within the country's civil service and more effective administration of government departments; consolidation of the mixed social security system; strengthening of institutional capacities with a view to improving the quality and efficiency of the legal system; and efforts to encourage development at the local level.

Expected results

28. *Development of technological capacity and entrepreneurial innovation.* Under this heading, the intention is to achieve an increase in technology-based economic activities, diversification of products and export markets, and an improvement in capacities for trade-promotion and investment. In particular, it is hoped that UNDP cooperation will help boost private-sector innovation, and research and development; create new technology-based companies; build strong partnerships between educational institutions (especially the University of the Republic) and the private sector; create centres for technology; and encourage reflection, discussion and joint action, based on a strategy aimed at improving competitiveness and formulating and implementing public policy in this area.

29. *Development of institutional capacities and civil service efficiency.* Over the course of the cooperation framework period, consensus will be achieved on technical and political issues in the area of public services, with a view to formulating national policy in this regard, and with particular emphasis being placed on questions related to energy, telecommunications, and education for a knowledge-based society; legal and regulatory frameworks (including accounting regimes and

information systems that can be audited) will be established in the sectors of safe-water supply, sanitation, electricity, gas, liquid hydrocarbons, telecommunications, mail, and rail transportation; the regulatory bodies set up will be strengthened; progress will be achieved in the area of social security reform, with respect to public-sector and State-run retirement funds; a human resources policy will be formulated for the civil service, utilizing evaluation and monitoring systems; mechanisms designed to extend coverage of the social security system and reduce delinquency levels in the payment of social security contributions will be set up; electronic equipment will be installed in selected government departments; and local government mechanisms for the planning of local development initiatives and the management of human, material and financial resources will be gradually incorporated.

B. Strategies and policies designed to increase social cohesion and reduce poverty

30. As a response to the challenges faced by the country in terms of reducing poverty and increasing social cohesion, the UNDP programme will focus on helping the Government formulate policies and boost capacities in the provision of services for children, women and families living in poverty, and in efforts to ensure that the people's basic needs are met.

31. With regard to formulating policies and boosting capacities in the provision of services for children, women and families living in poverty, emphasis will be placed on achieving equal opportunity. The objective of UNDP cooperation in this respect will be to consolidate comprehensive social policies. Funding will be provided jointly by the various national and local public entities involved, civil society and the private sector. Support will be provided for the following activities, in particular: efforts to harmonize government programmes in the area of social policy; actions to expand coverage of services provided for children and families, including actions focussing on gender; implementation of new programmes; strengthening of organizations of civil society, including non-governmental organizations and community-based groups; and promotion of social responsibility among the business community. Within the framework of its participation in the United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS), UNDP will support implementation of Uruguay's national AIDS programme.

32. The aforementioned actions will be accompanied by initiatives designed to improve the country's ability to meet the people's basic housing, health and education needs. UNDP will support implementation of the Five-year Housing Plan; the Plan for the Integration of Marginal Communities; the national safe-water supply and sanitation system; continued reform of health policies and services; institutional modernization of the public education system; and consolidation of the strategy to improve citizens' security, placing special emphasis on prevention and rehabilitation and on efforts to re-establish links between the community and the public services concerned.

Expected results

33. *Formulation of policies and strengthening of the country's capacities in the area of services for children and families living in poverty.* With the help of UNDP

cooperation, it will be possible to engage in broader and deeper reflection and debate regarding the characteristics of poverty and social stratification; to move toward a consensus on the drafting and implementation of a comprehensive strategy on social policies relating to the family; to launch the social policy technical advisory service; to consolidate the Children and Families Plan within a definitive institutional structure, with the participation of the State and civil society and with a significant expansion of the coverage of services offered to the beneficiary population; to implement new programmes aimed at poor families; to form new partnerships between the State, civil society and the private sector; and to increase the participation of the business community in the joint funding of social programmes.

34. *Development of the country's ability to meet the people's basic needs.* Efforts will be made to incorporate basic urban and community infrastructures, as well as to regularize the legal status of precarious communities; the Five-year Housing Plan and the Uruguay Health Plan 2010 will be implemented according to plan; health-services management will be improved; plans to improve management of safe-water supply and sanitation, as well as public education, will be enhanced; and the national strategy for crime prevention will be ratified and its implementation begun.

C. Environmental conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources

35. In order to improve environmental conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources within the country, UNDP will help develop its capacity to regulate the land, natural resources and the environment in an integrated manner, and to fulfil its international commitments with respect to the environment.

36. In this context, UNDP will support the following activities: the harmonization of environmental policies and land regulations, including the revision and drafting of pertinent regulations; the design and implementation of regulatory regimes of specific environmental, social and economic relevance, such as those governing coastal zones, water resources, unique ecosystems, and cities; the strengthening of institutional capacities and the training of human resources at the central government, regional and local levels; the promotion of shared responsibility within the private sector regarding environmental questions; and the prevention and management of environmental emergencies. UNDP will continue to promote and assist in the formulation and implementation of strategies and programmes for the regulation of regional ecosystems and resources shared with neighbouring countries.

37. Uruguay has signed and ratified a number of international conventions and accords on the environment. UNDP will continue to support the country's efforts to fulfil its commitments in this regard, within the agreed timeframe and in the agreed manner, including those regarding the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, climate change and the protection of the ozone layer, as well as numerous conventions on the protection of specific ecosystems or species.

Expected results

38. *Development of the country's ability to regulate the land, natural resources and the environment in an integrated manner.* During the course of the cooperation framework period, management plans and regulatory regimes will be developed for

the Bañados del Este Biosphere Reserve, as well as for the Río de la Plata and Atlantic Coast coastal zones; with respect to environmental regulations, the country will enhance its capacities with regard to its institutions, its normative regimes, and its human resources; civil society and the private sector will participate actively in initiatives aimed concerned with land regulation and ecotourism; and the Strategic Plan of Action for Río de la Plata and its Coastline will be formulated jointly with Argentina.

39. *Fulfilment of international commitments on the environment.* Together with UNDP, the country will continue to implement, within the agreed timeframe and in the agreed manner, the commitments it has made together with the international community regarding the environment. National strategies regarding biological diversity and climate change will be ratified and implemented.

IV. Management arrangements

40. *Programme management.* The national arrangements for execution of the programme will continue to be implemented, with the support of UNDP. Particular attention will be paid to the strengthening of institutional capacities and the management of national institutions, with a view to ensuring that policies and programmes are implemented on a sustainable basis. Management of the cooperation programme will focus clearly on achieving the results expected with regard to the problems identified under each programme heading. Cooperation will thus be concerned more with programmes than with individual projects, and will encourage the development of synergies between projects falling under the same heading. The UNDP cooperation programme will be implemented within the legal framework set out in the Basic Agreement, signed on 12 December 1985 and ratified by Parliament through Act 15.957, and the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay and UNDP, signed on 21 July 1999. The programme will be implemented in close coordination with UNDP and the Budget and Planning Office, which is responsible for these matters.

41. *Partnerships.* UNDP cooperation will be implemented under a strategy of partnerships and associations which will help guarantee the complementarity of the actions implemented and fulfilment of the cooperation framework objectives, in the programme areas identified. Due to their complexity, the main problems confronting the country in the economic and social spheres require a multisectoral and multidisciplinary approach, involving a number of different social actors. The most effective initiatives have been those designed and implemented together with central government, the regions, the University, non-governmental organizations and the private sector. These experiences have shown that UNDP is ideally placed to bring various social actors together and to launch innovative partnerships. In this regard, efforts will be made to coordinate public agencies, and to create ways for organizations of civil society and the private sector to collaborate and participate in the implementation of programmes and projects. Particular attention will be paid to joint actions of the United Nations system, taking advantage of the knowledge and capacities of each individual agency in the system. Efforts will be made to promote technical cooperation between developing countries, and coordination and cooperation with the bilateral and multilateral agencies present in the country will continue to be encouraged.

42. *National report on human development.* This report will continue to offer themes for reflection, and encourage debate, about the country's problems and opportunities in the area of human development. It will also serve as a means to create national consensus in the area of public policy.

43. *Monitoring, analysis, and drafting of reports.* In this regard, particular attention will be paid to those agencies most heavily involved in the implementation of the programmes and projects envisaged under the cooperation framework. In the design of projects, emphasis will be placed on the results expected, the allocation of resources, the possibility of achieving multiplier effects, and coordination with other initiatives. Efforts will be made to strengthen joint mechanisms (OPP-UNDP) for follow-up and evaluation, with emphasis placed on resolving the problems that inspired the projects, as well as on the results of UNDP cooperation in each programme area. Each programme and project will be strictly audited, on an independent basis. The cooperation framework will be evaluated at the midway point by OPP and UNDP, with a view to identifying any problems involved with its implementation, and to taking the appropriate corrective measures. This evaluation will take into account the impact of cooperation, the efficiency in the use of resources, as well as technical and operational aspects.

Notes

[1] National Institute for Statistics.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Ministry of Public Health.

[4] *Human Development in Uruguay, 1999*, UNDP Office in Uruguay.

[5] Ibid.

[6] Ibid.

[7] Mission report, revised version (November 2000).

Annex

Resource mobilization target table for Uruguay (2001-2003)

Source	Amount (In thousands of United States dollars)	Comments
UNDP core funds		
Estimated carry-over into 2001	450	Includes balances drawn from TRAC 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and from previous AOS assignments.
TRAC 1.1.1	150	Assigned immediately to country.
TRAC 1.1.2	0 to 66.7 per cent of TRAC 1.1.1	This range of percentages is presented for initial planning purposes only. The actual assignment will depend on the availability of high-quality programmes. Any increase in the range of percentages would also be subject to availability of resources.
SPPD/STS	42	
Subtotal	**642***	
UNDP non-core funds		
Government cost-sharing	69 074	Contributions to costs by Government, including its own resources, plus resources from IDB and World Bank loans.
Third party cost-sharing	2 128	Includes resources contributed by bilateral donors and by the private sector.
Funds, trust funds and others	2 903	
of which:		
Bilateral trust funds	626	European Union and *cooperation française*.
UNAIDS	53	
GEF	2 088	
Montreal Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol	136	
Subtotal	**74 105**	
Grand total	**74 747**	

Abbreviations: AOS = administrative and operational services; GEF = Global Environment Facility; IDB = Inter-American Development Bank; SPPD = support for policy and programme development; STS = support for technical services; TRAC = target for resource assignment from the core; UNAIDS = United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS.

* Not inclusive of TRAC 1.1.2, which is allocated regionally for subsequent country application.